

OUN D L E & T H R A P S T O N
R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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Council Offices,
Midland Road,
THRAPSTON.

September, 1961.

Mr. Chairman,

You will have noticed that the deaths of infants are divided into:-

- (a) Those under a year of age;
- (b) Those under one month of age;
- (c) Those under one week of age;
- (d) Still births.

Still Births may be taken as being due to some inherent fault in the foetus itself or of the mother or of the father, such that extra-uterine life is not possible.

Under 1 Week - The defects may be the same as in still births, but in a lesser degree.

Under 1 Month - Causes as under 1 week but to a still lesser degree.

Under a Year - These may be some inherent defects, but the time lapse may indicate that there may be some defect in the baby's environment. In other words there may be some social defects.

The commonest cause of death amongst infants before a month of age is premature birth. The so called Rh factor incompatibility is relatively rare as a cause of death before birth or within a week of age.

Infectious Diseases

Measles - 163 cases were notified at a cost of £20. 7. 6d. It would seem this is an unnecessary charge on local authorities especially with a free National Health Service. The disease is explosive in character, so that preventive work is rarely possible.

Scarlet Fever - is a mild disease; so mild as to present a difficulty in diagnosis.

As far as one is entitled to generalise on statistics from a relatively small community, the state of health of the district is good.

A. McINNES,
Medical Officer of Health.

OUNBLE AND THRAPSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council	..	..	..	F.C.L. CARRESS, ESQ.
Vice-Chairman of the Council	.	..	..	A. HARROL, ESQ.
Chairman, Public Health Committee	C.S. BOWERING, ESQ.
Vice-Chairman, Public Health Committee	A.R. BEASLEY, ESQ.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health	A. McINNES, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H., Council Offices, Thrapston.
Chief Public Health Inspector	B. LEWIS, A.I.Hsg.,A.M.I.P.H.E.
Deputy Public Health Inspector	R.E. HOPE, M.A.P.H.I.

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PARTICULARS OF SEPARATE DWELLINGS, POPULATION, RATEABLE
VALUE AND PRODUCT OF PENNY RATE.

Dwellings	Population		Rateable Value at 1.4.60 £	Penny Rate 1959/1960 £. s. d.		
	Census 1951	Mid-Year Estimate 1960				
6013	18,457	18,430	153,416	593.	18.	5

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BIRTH RATE

The Number of births, and a series of rates, are given below. Up to 1950 only crude Birth Rates could be given, but for subsequent years a comparability factor has been introduced so that :-

Standard Birth Rate = Crude Birth Rate X Factor.

For this District the comparability factor for 1960 is 1.08.

Live Births

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in District :-

					M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	152	134	286
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>159</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>301</u>

STANDARD BIRTH RATES per 1,000 of Population :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	17.64
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	17.7
England and Wales	..	..	..	17.1

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS per cent of Total Live Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	4.98
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	4.1

Still Births

TOTAL STILL BIRTHS in District :-

					M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>

Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	32.15
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	16.32
England and Wales	..	..	..	19.7

					M	F	Total
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :-					167	144	311

INFANT DEATHS

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :-

					M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :-

					M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

Deaths of Infants under one week of age :-					M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	16.6
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	22.57
England and Wales	..	..	..	21.7

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	17.5
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	22.53

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	0
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	23.47

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births) :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	9.97
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	13.12

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births) :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	41.8
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	29.22

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of Deaths :-

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	0
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	2

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births :-


Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	0
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	0.37
England and Wales	..	..	..	0.39

DEATH RATES

Below are given the number of deaths and a Table of Death Rates per 1,000 of population. A comparability factor has been given so that :-

Crude death rate X comparability factor = Standard Death Rate.

The necessity of this factor for the purpose of comparison is due to an unequal distribution of age groups and sexes.



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A classification of the causes of death is given in the Table on page 9.

					M	F	Total
Total Deaths	..	..	..	..	107	87	194

Death Rate

Oundle & Thrapston R.D.	..	..	..	10.5
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	10.77

Comparability Factor - 0.97

The natural increase in the population = Births - Deaths, 301 - 194 = 107. This is a natural increase of 0.58%.

VACCINATION

Smallpox Vaccination

	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15 or over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary	29	31	13	15	7	80
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	-	9	9

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>15 or over</u>	<u>Third Injs.</u>
15	97	33	8	8	36	33	230	1013	1654

Immunisation

	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Booster</u>
(a) Diphtheria Immunisation only	4	1	3	2	-	7	1	18	93
(b) Combined Dip./Whoop. Cough	46	17	14	-	-	3	-	80	89
(c) Triple Dip./Whoop. Cough/ Tetanus	82	20	15	9	-	8	-	134	49
Total Diphtheria Immunisations	132	38	32	11	-	18	1	232	231
Whooping Cough only	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	7	-

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunisation.

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. Born in year	<u>Under 1</u> 1960	<u>1</u> 1959	<u>2</u> 1958	<u>3</u> 1957	<u>4</u> 1956	<u>5-9</u> 1951- 1955	<u>10-14</u> 1946- 1950	<u>Total</u> Under 15
Number Immunised	40	124	164	185	181	1089	1198	2981

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1960.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scarlet Fever	7	9	16
Whooping Cough	1	-	1
Measles	87	76	163
Dysentery	6	7	13
Pneumonia	2	4	6
Erysipelas	-	1	1
Salmonella (Typhimurium)	1	2	3

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of notifications of tuberculosis during 1960 was :-

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3	1	4	-	1	1

There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1960.

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register 31st December, 1960.

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
45	43	88	12	19	31

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Cases Total Number on the Register.

Year ended 31st December	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1947	64	32	96
1948	67	34	101
1949	75	38	113
1950	78	40	118
1951	82	39	121
1952	84	41	125
1953	92	40	132
1954	90	39	129
1955	92	38	130
1956	96	38	134
1957	94	35	129
1958	98	31	129
1959	91	30	121
1960	88	31	119

Tuberculosis, whether Pulmonary or Non-pulmonary, has diminished as a problem although the table above would apparently contradict this. The increase of numbers on the Register is partly due to the mass-radiography service and the fact that modern treatment has prolonged the life of the patient. The outlook in the old days was very bad now it is good.

Non-pulmonary tuberculosis is most commonly an infection with Bovine Tuberculosis.

The abolition of Bovine Tuberculosis in milk cows must mean, in time, abolition of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the human.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE
No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board

HEAF POSITIVE REACTORS
SCHOOLCHILDREN - NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

FIRST SURVEY.

31.10.60 - 21.11.60.

<u>Summary of Work</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of large films taken	450	426	876
No. recalled for clinical examination ..	7	4	11
No. referred to chest clinics . ..	6	3	9

Results of Cases referred to Chest Clinics

Pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment or close supervision	2	-	2
(These were newly discovered cases; 1 had a positive sputum)			
Presumably inactive pulmonary tuberculosis but requiring occasional supervision ..	1	3	4
Healed primary tuberculosis	1	-	1
Pneumonitis	1	-	1
Bronchiectasis	1	-	1
	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

Results of cases clinically examined by the
Medical Director but not referred to Chest Clinics

Old fractured rib	1	1	2
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SUMMARY OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SIGNIFICANT
CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOUND

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>Active P.T.</u>	<u>Rate per Thousand</u>	<u>Inactive P.T.</u>	<u>Rate per Thousand</u>
Brackley	19	-		-	
Staff	1	-		-	
Daventry	25	-		-	
Towcester	28	-		-	
Road	26	-		-	
Duston	15	1		-	
Guilsborough	27	-		-	
Moulton	25	-		-	
Rushden	51	-		1	
Thrapston	71	-		-	
Corby	151	-		-	
Staff	1	-		-	
Wellingborough	161	-		1	
Kettering	274	1		2	
Staff	1	-		-	
TOTAL	<u>876</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.28</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4.57</u>

STATISTICAL TABLE - CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Causes of Death</u>					<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
1.	Tuberculosis - respiratory	..			0	0	0
2.	Tuberculosis - other	..	..		0	0	0
3.	Syphilitic diseases	..	..		0	0	0
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..		0	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..		0	0	0
8.	Measles	..	..	..	0	0	0
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases				1	1	0
10.	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	..			7	7	0
11.	" " Bronchus	..			7	6	1
12.	" " Breast	..			1	0	1
13.	" " Uterus	..			0	0	0
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	12	7	5
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..		3	1	2
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	4	1	3
17.	Vascular lesions, nervous system				26	10	16
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..		35	22	13
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..		0	0	0
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..		34	14	20
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..		9	4	5
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	0	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	6	4	2
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	9	6	3
25.	Other Disease of Respiratory System				2	1	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..			2	2	0
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	..			1	0	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..		1	1	0
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..		3	3	0
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..			0	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..		2	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases	..	..	..	16	9	7
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..		2	2	0
34.	All other accidents	..	..		10	5	5
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	1	0	1
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	..			0	0	0
TOTAL ALL CAUSES					194	107	87

Circulatory Deaths = 53.6% of Total.

Malignant Disease = 13.9% of Total.

Respiratory Disease = 7.7% of Total.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service, Northampton and Kettering, examined material submitted by general practitioners in the area, and also carried out the bacteriological examination of water and other samples submitted from this district.

It also carried out examinations of milk samples by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.

Chemical analyses of water supplies and presumptive B. Coli tests are carried out by the Public Analyst, Cambridge.

(b) Diphtheria Anti-Toxin

A supply of anti-toxin is kept at Rushden Sanatorium, Doddington Road Hospital, Wellingborough and the General Hospital, Kettering.

(c) Ambulances

The scheme of ambulance services now available under the National Health Service Act is :-

<u>Islip Ambulance:</u>	Aldwinckle, Clopton, Denford, Islip, Lowick, Sudborough, Slipton, Thrapston, Titchmarsh, Thorpe Twywell and Woodford.
<u>Oundle Ambulance:</u>	Ashton, Apethorpe, Barnwell, Benefield, Cotterstock, Fotheringhay, Glapthorn, Hemington, King's Cliffe, Lilford, Luddington, Lutton, Nassington, Pilton, Polebrook, Southwick, Stoke Doyle, Tansor, Thurning, Wadenhoe, Warmington, Woodnewton and Yarwell.
<u>Higham Ferrers Ambulance:</u>	Chelveston-cum-Caldecott.
<u>Irthlingborough Ambulance:</u>	Great Addington, Little Addington.
<u>Weldon Ambulance:</u>	Blatherwycke, Brigstock, Bulwick, Deene, Deenethorpe, Fineshade, Harringworth, Laxton and Wakerley.
<u>Raunds Ambulance:</u>	Hargrave, Ringstead.

Ambulance for Infectious Diseases

The same ambulance is used for infectious diseases as for non-infectious diseases.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 47 of the Act, confers on all Sanitary Authorities the power to remove to a suitable hospital or other place, persons who :-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions; and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

No formal action under the Section was necessary during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE DISTRICT

Housing

The building programme for the year 1960 was as follows:-

Number of Council houses built during the year	48
Number under construction at the end of the year	26
Number of private houses built during the year	20
Number of private houses under construction	17

The following Clearance Areas have been dealt with post-war up to the date of this Report :-

No. of Clearance Area	Situation	No. of Houses	Date of Confirmation by Ministry
30	North Street, Titchmarsh	7	3rd July, 1952
31	Woodford Road, Great Addington	6	3rd July, 1952
33	Bakehouse Hill, Little Addington	2	22nd December, 1952
34	Lyveden Road, Brigstock	2	14th April, 1953
35	Pond Yard, Collyweston	3	17th December, 1953
36	Harvey's Lane, Little Addington	2	4th November, 1954
37	Front Street, Denford	4	14th September, 1954
38	Vine Cottages, Great Addington	3	19th April, 1955
39	High Street, Ringstead	2	7th February, 1956
40	Baker's Lane, Woodford	3	15th April, 1956
41	Main Street, Twywell	3	9th August, 1956
42	Denford Road, Ringstead	2	12th July, 1956
43	London End, Titchmarsh	3	12th July, 1956
44	Denford Road, Ringstead	3	Site Purchased
45	Polopit, Titchmarsh	2	16th October, 1956
46	Club Lane, Woodford	2	27th November, 1956
47	Chapel Street, Titchmarsh	2	18th July, 1957
48	Polopit, Titchmarsh	4	20th December, 1957
49	St. Andrews Lane, Titchmarsh	2	3rd June, 1958
50	Church Street, Easton-on-the-Hill	4	20th May, 1958
51	Chapel Yard, Easton-on-the-Hill	3	24th July, 1958
52	The Lane, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	29th July, 1958
53	Rectory End, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	29th July, 1958
54	Newtown, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	29th July, 1958
55	The Square, Easton-on-the-Hill	3	15th July, 1958
56	Newtown, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	18th November, 1958
57	West Street, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	18th November, 1958
58	Bell Street, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	26th February, 1959
59	Church Street, Nassington	2	26th February, 1959
60	Carlow Street, Ringstead	2	13th March, 1959
61	Newtown, Woodford	3	13th March, 1959
62	Long Yard, Islip	3	13th March, 1959
63	Bell Street, Easton-on-the-Hill	2	13th April, 1959
64	Bell Street, Easton-on-the-Hill	3	10th July, 1959
65	Park Street, King's Cliffe	3	27th October, 1959
66	Hathaway's Yard, Park Street, King's Cliffe	5	1st July, 1959
67	Woodford Road, Great Addington	2	8th April, 1960
68	Hill's Yard, Station Road, Nassington	2	2nd February, 1961

Total number of houses dealt with in Clearance Areas - 106

Total number of individual houses dealt with - 68

TOTAL 174

WATER SUPPLIES

Water Analysis

For public health purposes all water analyses should be :-

- (a) Chemical.
- (b) Bacteriological.

The one can check the other.

Although all items in the chemical analyses may be important, under ordinary circumstances of a public water supply the proportions of the ammonias and the amount of oxygen absorbed are the most revealing, especially the smount of oxygen absorbed. The amount of oxygen absorbed is a criterion of the amount of organic matter in the water. Your own water supplies being deep well waters, usually have less organic matter in suspension than have surface waters. For this reason deep wells under normal conditions are the more dependable public water supply.

The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board's source of supply is a surface water. An analysis of water taken at Benefield - Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board's Supply - is given here for comparison.

Deep well water in this limestone district is normally very hard, due to the amount of lime in solution in the form of bicarbonate of lime.

The Bacteriological analyses divide the bacteria into two kinds :-

- (a) Those that thrive at body heat - 37°C .
- (b) Those that thrive at room temperature - 21°C .

Those growing at 37°C are potentially disease producers the others are not.

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The following are typical analyses from the respective Supplies :-

Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Benefield (Mid-Northants Water Board Supply)" received on the 22nd November, 1960.

Physical Characters	..	..	..	Very slight deposit, otherwise good.
Reaction ..	..	..	..	pH 7.3

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	3.15
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	..	0.0008
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	0.0232
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C}	..	..	..	0.1844
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	..	..	0.04

Nitrites	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	.	..	..	..	..	11.4

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = 10 + mould

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 18

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

Mineral matter and organic debris.

I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a water of moderate hardness containing an appreciable amount of organic matter though slightly contaminated with microorganisms capable of development at blood heat and at the temperature of the "cool" incubator.

I am of opinion that this water is of poor quality though safe for drinking purposes.

It is to be recommended that this water be kept under close observation.

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Sample of water labelled "Treated Water from Barnwell (Barnwell No.3 Source)" received on the 28th July, 1960.

Physical Characters	..	..	..	Very slight deposit, otherwise good.
Reaction	..	..	..	pH 7.0

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	..	..	5.3
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	..	..	..	0.0004
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	..	..	0.0012
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	..	..	..	..	0.0594
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	..	..	..	..	0.20
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	.	..	..	..	..	32.2

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 10 + mould

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

Mainly mineral matter.

I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a hard water containing little organic matter and relatively few bacteria.

I am of opinion that this water, as evidenced by the sample, is fit for drinking purposes.

A slight increase in the rate of chlorination is to be recommended.

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Sample of Water labelled "Brigstock (treated water)" received on the 17th March, 1960.

Physical Characters	..	...	..	..	Good.
Reaction .. ..	..	..	..	..	pH 7.0

<u>The sample contained:-</u>					<u>Parts per 100,000</u>
Chloride	..	..	..	..	3.0
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	..	..	0.0004
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	..	0.0018
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	..	..	..	0.0279
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	..	..	..	0.20
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness .	..	..	..	..	38.8

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.
Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil
Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 1

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

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Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Cotterstock" received on the 12th February, 1960.

Physical Characters	..	..	..	Good
Reaction ..	..	..	..	pH 7.2

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	..	3.65
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	..	..	0.0024
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	..	0.0040
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	..	..	..	0.0495
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	..	..	..	0.55
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	36.2

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = nil

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

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Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Thrapston" received on the 29th January, 1960.

Physical Characters	..	..	..	Good
Reaction ..	..	..	..	pH 7.3

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	..	5.05
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	..	..	absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	..	0.0040
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	..	..	..	0.0379
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	..	..	..	0.10
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	36.5

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil
 Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 6

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

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Sample of Water labelled "Treated Water from Woodford Source, taken at Woodford" received on the 22nd September, 1960.

Physical Characters	..	..	..	Good
Reaction ..	..	..	..	pH 7.2

The sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	..	..	..	..	5.75
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	..	..	..	..	absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	..	..	..	..	absent
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	..	..	..	..	0.0320
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	..	..	..	..	0.50
Nitrites	..	..	..	..	absent
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	35.5

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 4

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None.

I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidence of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

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SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following villages have been provided with modern sewers and sewage disposal works :-

King's Cliffe
Easton-on-the-Hill
Warmington
Nassington.

It is expected that a scheme for Titchmarsh will be commenced at an early date.

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FACTORIES ACT, 1937

There are five factories in the district which employ outworkers.

The number of outworkers are as follows :-

Wearing Apparel	28
Toys	96
Shoes	20
TOTAL	<u>144</u>

Details of the administration of this Act are given in the following tables :-

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	53	4	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	4	-	-

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The following table shows the arrangements in force :-

<u>Parish</u>							<u>Interval of Collection</u>
Aldwincle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Weekly
Apethorpe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Brigstock .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Chelveston .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Denford .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Easton-on-the-Hill .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Fotheringhay . .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Great Addington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Hargrave .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Islip . .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
King's Cliffe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Lilford .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Little Addington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Lowick .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Ringstead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Slipton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Sudborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Thorpe Achurch .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Thrapston .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Titchmarsh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Twywell .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Warmington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Woodford .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Woodnewton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Ashton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fortnightly
Barnwell .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Benefield .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Blatherwycke . .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Bulwick .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Clopton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Collyweston .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Cotterstock .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Deene . .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Deenethorpe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Duddington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Fineshade .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Glapthorn .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Harringworth . .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Hemington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Laxton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Luddington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Lutton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Nassington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Pilton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Polebrook and Armston .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Southwick .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Stoke Doyle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Tansor and Elmington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Thurning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Wadenhoe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Wakerley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Wigsthorpe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
Yarwell .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	"

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Since the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force in August, 1960, the following site licences have been issued :

Permanent Caravan Sites	- 1	Number of Caravans	- 6
Temporary Caravan Sites	- 19	Number of Caravans	- 21

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in this area.

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